

The Miner.

Prescott, Arizona.

RAILROAD NEWS.

While scanning our exchanges we are ever on the alert for news concerning the railroads, which sooner or later are to cross Arizona and give us communication with the outside world. Though there is a scarcity of items on the subject, just now, we condense from California, Missouri and Colorado papers, some articles amounting in substance to the following:

At a meeting of the St. Louis Board of Trade, February 26, resolutions were adopted asking Congress to remove existing obstacles to the progress of work on the Atlantic & Pacific, i. e. the 35th parallel railroad, and the Mayor and Common Council of St. Louis were requested to appoint a committee to act in concert with the Board of Trade, in communicating with the authorities of New Mexico, Arizona, California and San Francisco, for securing their co-operation to the same end.

As we understand the case, the Atlantic & Pacific road has not advanced much during the past Winter, on account of the fact that the road has only the right of way through the Indian Territory, and the law does not allow any but Indians to occupy the land in that Territory. The Railroad company desires legislation by Congress, giving each Indian in the Territory 160 acres of land, and throwing the remainder of the land open to white settlers. As the railroad has no land grant there it is evident that, unless Congress will give the privilege required, the road, if built, must go through the Territory without any prospect of settlers preceding or following it, to improve the country and feed the road with traffic or trade. The Atlantic & Pacific Company prophesied last Fall, that next November their road would be completed to Albuquerque, New Mexico, but as nothing has been done toward extending the road, for months, it is impossible to reach that point so soon. As the Atlantic & Pacific is what we dwellers in Central and Northern Arizona must now consider as our road, we hope that all their difficulties will soon be removed. Two or three years ago we looked to the Kansas Pacific railroad as likely to be the first road to cross Northern Arizona, but it seems to be desirous of going directly South. The following from the Missouri Republican is of interest in this connection:

The Kansas Pacific railroad company has purchased \$3,000,000 worth of stock—three-fourths of the whole—of the Denver Pacific railroad, which will give it a connection with the Union Pacific railroad, entirely under its control.

An English company, known as the North and South railroad company, will shortly commence to build a line from Kit Carson to Fort Lyon, Colorado, a distance of fifty miles, and this will be held by the Kansas Pacific, under a long lease. It will be built during the summer, and will be important in regard to the New Mexican trade. This new road will afterwards extend to Santa Fe and Albuquerque, and connect with the Southern Pacific railroad on the 32d parallel.

When a railroad is completed to Albuquerque, only 400 miles from Prescott, we shall feel as though the day was breaking—and it now appears as though the Denver & Rio Grande narrow-gauge road will be the first to reach that point. The Santa Fe Post has the following letter, dated at the company's office, in Denver, Col., March 15th:

Our iron for the extension of the road from Colorado Springs to Pueblo, will arrive the fore part of next week, at which time we will commence laying track and expect to reach Pueblo on or before the 15th of April.

Yours truly, D. C. Donohue.

The Denver Tribune of March 11th says that the Denver & Rio Grande R. R. has operated so successfully, proving the superiority, in many respects of the narrow gauge over the wide one, that its projectors and builders have been stimulated and encouraged to contemplate its extension almost indefinitely—not only down the Rio Grande to connect at El Paso with the Texas Pacific, but even onward to the City of Mexico; making it a great continental, international scheme, and that General Palmer, with this end in view, has gone to San Francisco, en route for the City of Mexico.

Another exchange states that ex-Governor Hunt, of Colorado, with E. C. Owen, engineer, M. Kingley interpreter, and Von Motz, draughtsman, were on the road to Mexico, in the interest of the same company. If the road be built as fast as it has been during the past year, it is reasonable to expect that it will be completed to Albuquerque by this time in 1873.

So much for the 35th; and we glean but little more for the 32d parallel railroad. A correspondent of the St. Louis Republic, writing from Dallas, Texas, is highly elated over the prospects of that flourishing town, and says that recent legislation compels the Southern Pacific railroad to cross the Texas Central at that point, and to have the road completed to Dallas within eighteen months, and believes that Thos. A. Scott & Co. will push the road through to the Pacific as fast as money and energy can do it. We hope so.

Another correspondent of the same paper writes from Alamos, Sonora, depicting in glowing colors the great advantage to ensue to that State, when a branch road from the Northern Pacific, in Arizona, shall be built to Guaymas.

Large corporations move cautiously in great enterprises, but we expect when everything is ready and Congress has adjourned, so the railroad companies have nothing more to do, or hope for from the acts of that body—that their plans will be developed and carried along.

The storms which have delayed the trains on the Union Pacific during the past Winter have forced the conviction on the mind of the great American Public that a railroad must be built over a southern route—and such a road will be constructed soon. Those same storms have ensured that there will be high water in the Colorado River this coming Summer, and, if the Atlantic & Pacific company would ship material to their crossing, and commence working east and west from that point, and the Southern Pacific should do the same at Arizona City, both which enterprises are perfectly feasible, it would look as though they meant business. We are strongly in favor of both roads, and long to see grading commenced on one or both in Arizona, at the earliest possible moment. The value of this portion of the United States will never be appreciated until a railroad is built across the Territory.

As a "settler," we have the following cheerful view of the south-western railroad projects, etc., from the Stockton, (Cal.) Republican:

The Memphis and Little Rock and Fort Smith railroads have been consolidated and leased to Colonel Scott. The lease is for ninety nine years, and commences on the first of January, 1873. The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston road have leased that important highway to Mr. Scott for the same period of time. The Fort Smith road and the Durvall's Bluff and Pine Bluff branches of the Memphis Road are to be finished and placed in first-class condition by the first of January next, at which time the lease commences. As heretofore announced, Scott has been recently elected President of the Texas Pacific road, and it is his intention to hasten the completion of the Memphis & Shreveport road, from Pine Bluff and the Texas Pacific, to the vicinity of Albuquerque. While this is being done, the Fort Smith road will be carried far out into the Indian country, where, connecting with the Atlantic & Pacific and following the line of the thirty-fifth parallel until reaching the point of intersection with the Texas Pacific road near Albuquerque. From this junction one line will continue to the Pacific coast, striking, it is probable, simultaneously at San Diego and San Francisco. We cannot follow out, in detail, Col. Scott's system of southern and western roads. It is vast, and covers all that portion of the continent embraced within, say, "54° 40' or fight," and the isthmus of Panama. The Pacific Coast must look upon those gigantic strides of Colonel Scott with pleasure. He will release us from the grasp of a pecuniary monopoly which, although it is sufficiently powerful to strangle all local attempts at competition, will be but as the ground owl to the eagle in the contest with the President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. The policy of Col. Scott has always been to work with the people, not against them, and to this policy is due his great success and unusual popularity. With another road across the continent, and that road under the control of Scott, there will be no danger of the great subsidy men, and the era of prosperity growing out of the introduction of capital and an increased immigration will have dawned upon California. The railroad combinations we have mentioned above are harbingers of hope to the people of the south-west, and upon the heels of their prosperity will follow a bright and prosperous era for the dwellers on the Pacific coast.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

Anarchy and bloodshed are the only fruits of Mexican attempts at self government. Bad Mexicans never tire of cutting throats, and we are sorry to be compelled to say that good Mexicans are rather scarce; yet there are some of this kind.

We would not have had so much to say on this matter were it not for the *pendant* some Mexicans have for murdering Americans, and as the southern portion of this Territory is now darkened and threatened by gruff-looking greasers from Sonora, our citizens apprehend that the said greasers mean big, bad business.

Were our few border settlers strong enough to march on Sonora, take and hold it, we should counsel such a move; but, with the Apaches punching away at every spot, they cannot pay proper attention to the half-breeds of Sonora. They must, however, continue on their guard against them, lest they come unawares and murder and rob, as they have often before done.

We could live in peace with Sonora, but, it seems, Sonora cannot live in peace with us, and for this reason may yet provoke our government so that it will go to work and reconstruct not only Sonora, but the whole of Mexico.

We don't care to see it come to this, but if it is manifest destiny, the sooner the barbarians of Mexico are brought under the range of Ku-Klux bills and cannon, the better for all concerned.

We see a ray of hope in the following telegram from Washington:

Generals Sheridan and Auger have been directed by orders from the War Department to use extraordinary efforts to capture and deliver over to the civil authorities for trial, all persons that raid from Mexico into Texas.

Why General Crook is not ordered to do so is past our comprehension.

Death of Prof. Morse.

Professor J. B. Morse, the discoverer of electric telegraphy, died in New York City, April 3d, at the age of 82 years. He commenced his experiments in electricity in 1832, and got his final patent for the telegraph in 1840. The first telegraph line—from Washington to Baltimore—was erected in 1844. Since that date telegraphic communication has been established with all the important places in the world, and Professor Morse lived to see the immense benefit of his invention to his fellow men, and to reap the reward of his labors.

All telegraph offices displayed the emblem of mourning on the 5th of April, the day of his funeral.

Adjourned.

The California Legislature has adjourned and the newspapers are rejoiced.

THE APACHES.

The Apaches have again robbed, and (this last time) completely ruined one of the most industrious and deserving of our citizens—Wm. Simmons, an honest, honorable man who, by hard work, has endeavored to earn a living for himself and family. Not only this, but the murderous brutes have wounded another man and attempted to wound, kill or capture one more. This, too, after repeated attempts on the part of the Government to convert the savages, by the feeding and petting policy. Is this not too bad? It is. But, will it not prove to all sensible men that the incorrigible Apache race can never be conquered by kindness. All Arizonians know this, but all Americans do not. More is the pity for us. It is time that the Government and the entire people of the States should view this question in its proper light; to see it as we see it; to feel it as we feel it, at this time, when after about ten years of trial and suffering in this Apache-ridden land, we count over 600 citizens who have been murdered by Apaches; and our loss in stolen stock, grain, burned houses, etc., by the hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Is there no pity in the National bosom for the suffering whites of Arizona? Are they, for no cause of theirs, to be left to the mercy of ungodly barbarians? Will not the recent prayer of the Legislature of California, the voice of its Press and people move the hard heart of the Administration to do something that will bring us peace and security? Will not the insulting replies of bloody minded, crafty Cachise, to General Granger and Indian Agent Pope and Colyer & Co. as liars of the worst sort, for be it remembered, Colyer & Co. have, time and again, asserted that Cachise was anxious to visit "his great Father at Washington and make a lasting peace." We think and hope so. Indeed, we have assurances that President Grant understands the situation here, and will protect us, and, to-day, we learn by the letter which we published elsewhere, from our correspondent at Camp McDowell, that the new Peace Commissioner (General O. O. Howard) has seen and learned enough since his recent advent into this Territory, to satisfy him that, although the lion and the lamb may, at some future time, of their own accord, lie down together in peace, nothing short of powder, lead, hardship, and starvation can ever make the Apaches live in peace with us.

The language of Cachise proves this, and to this we point, with pleasure, for proof that Colyer said what was not so when he asserted that the Apaches were anxious for peace, and that the whites of this Territory were eager for, and bent upon prolonging the war. Cachise has vindicated the truth of our position, and his language shows plainly, that he spurns all offers of peace and assistance from Americans and their Government.

MINES AND MINING.

The miners of the several counties and districts of the Territory are as full of hope as ever, if not more so.

Here in Yavapai county, the Vulture, Tiger, Del Paso, Benjamin and other mining companies, are hard at work.

Wallapai District, Mohave county, is still uppermost in the minds of miners, prospectors, adventurers and capitalists. A recent letter from Wm. A. Mix informs us that material capable of resisting fire had been found, so that the furnaces will be in operation soon.

Mr. Hardy's little mill was working out bullion, and the only thing that has recently retarded work in the district was wet weather.

Judge Howard gives a good report of the mines in Yuma county. Mr. Borger's mill, near Ehrenberg, was visited by him. It is nearly ready for crushing. He says he likes the mill and mine, and believes that success will crown Mr. Borger's efforts.

He also visited the Conquest mine, and found the ore very liberally supplied with free gold.

The miners of Castle Dome were extracting ore and shipping it to San Francisco.

The Silver Queen company, in Maricopa county, is meeting with good success.

Considerable prospecting is being done in Pima county.

Of late, parties from New Mexico have been prospecting the streams in eastern Arizona, for placer gold, and one party—that of Colonel Rynerson, found very fair prospects on the Francisco. Another party was preparing to try the Prieta.

Several mining experts, mill-men, capitalists and agents for capitalists are now in the Territory, "prospecting" for chances, and we do hope that in talking and dealing with them, owners of mines will bear in mind the important facts that their mines—though rich—are far from the great centers of population, far from railroads, and in a country beset with hostile savages.

LATE NEWS.

The Utah Legislature has elected Thomas Fitch and Delegate Hooper to the U. S. Senate. But, it does not follow that they will be admitted to seats in that body, as Utah is not yet a State.

It is said that Senator Sumner has said he will support General Grant for the Presidency, in case Grant gets nominated by the Philadelphia Convention.

The Overland Railroad was again blocked by snow.

One hundred leading citizens of San Francisco had been elected as a Committee of Safety, which Committee, it is stated, is going to work out the salvation of their city by forwarding the building of a railroad on the 35th Parallel Route. Success to them, say we.

FROM CAMP McDOWELL.

General Howard Believes in a Campaign.

CAMP McDOWELL, A. T., April 15, 1872.

Editor of the Arizona Miner:

General Crook arrived here a few days ago expecting to meet General Howard, but got news, some way or other, that the latter would go to Prescott. General Crook accordingly started for Prescott, yesterday morning, to meet him there. Last night, however, General Howard and Inspector General Jones arrived, when despatches were at once sent to overtake General Crook and to apprise Indian Superintendent, Bendell. The several parties are at the post this afternoon, and orderlies are kept busy carrying messages around camp.

I have it from good authority that General Howard and Inspector-General Jones both favor an active campaign against the Apaches, and you may look for more troops instead of presents, etc., for the redskins.

We have only one squaw out of the 400 we were feeding last Winter, and she keeps the treaty "first-rate." She has arrived at the age of 120 years, less or more, and was deserted by her second eye-eight years ago; but she manages to creep around to the laundresses' quarters to beg for something to eat.

The troops are busy making adobes for building up the post in No. 1 style; quarters for one company are nearly completed already.

We have had quite a small-pop scare for the last few days. One of the citizen residents of the post had just returned from San Francisco, and feeling slightly indisposed after his long drive, he concluded to lie down. The doctors came around, looked at his tongue, felt his pulse, examined some red spots on his face and concluded he had the small pox. Gen. Carr immediately issued orders to have everybody vaccinated. The doctors had not more than half the garrison fixed when the patient was up and all right.

Mr. Moore and family, of Maricopa Wells, spent a few days with us, last week. B.

The California Earthquakes.

California papers have long and minute accounts of the terrible earthquake in Inyo County, Cal., which we have not space to give in full. The principal force of the shocks, seems to have been expended in the vicinity of the village of Lone Pine. Not an adobe or brick building was left standing there, and many frame buildings were thrown down also. Twenty seven persons are reported killed, and thirty to forty wounded and bruised by the falling buildings.

The towns of Independence, Cerro Gordo, and Blind Springs suffered considerably, and the remarkable statement is made that at the latter place, where the shock threw down brick buildings, miners were at work 300 feet under ground who declare that they felt no shock.

Three volcanoes are reported as having opened in the mountains near Lone Pine, and as being in active operation. Chasms in the earth, from a few inches to several feet in width, were opened, some of them extending for miles. Many springs were dried up, and many new ones have appeared.

The first shock came about two o'clock in the morning, and was followed by a great number of more feeble ones, at short intervals for forty eight hours.

Had this terrible shaking occurred in a thickly settled country, the loss of life and property would have been frightful.

The Government's Indian Policy.

[From the San Francisco Call.]

The vacillating policy exhibited by the Administration and Congress concerning the Indian policy necessary for this coast, is somewhat lamentable. Not unfrequently the troops stationed at the frontier posts are infantry instead of mounted men. Their sources of supply are often precarious. An officer is sent out with instructions to punish the hostile savages; but before he can get his forces in the field he is supplanted by a new commander. The tactics are then changed and the do-nothing system adopted. Next a commissioner comes along to inquire into the wrongs of the Indian, who returns to Washington and denounces those who have defended themselves against their incursion or retaliated in kind, as murderers. Then came an order to pet and feed the Indians. In the meantime, taking advantage of every opportunity, one tribe, or portion of a tribe secures the provisions, while another goes on the warpath to capture more, and slaughter the settlers who offer resistance to their robberies. Thus, history repeats itself from year to year. The savages grow bolder and bolder, while the settlers are compelled to abandon their homes and flee for safety to the more densely populated districts.

The Government never grows wiser, but like a weathercock changes its policy on every idle representation of the decreed philanthropist, whose sympathy for the savage grows—not out of the real condition of things, but from a theory that has perhaps, been taught him in school books, that the Indians were the original owners of the land, and are entitled to it by the law of possession, notwithstanding Government has extended laws over their territory, and by that act invited occupancy by the white man, with an implied understanding that he shall be protected in his peaceful pursuits. The latest gross error that Congress seems on the verge of committing, is to appropriate a large sum of money to the Apaches, "to keep them," as the dispatch expresses it, "from making war." How the grim warriors of the tribe will smile when they hear of this! They are so much dreaded that they are to be bought off! The money will be acceptable to them, and received with as many fair promises, soon to be broken, as have heretofore characterized their treacherous nature. Then the troops will perhaps be entirely withdrawn from Arizona, and Cachise have a clear field for the extermination of the white invader!

When the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up in the Senate, containing the clause thus to pacify the Apaches, Mr. Cole remarked that they "could be more cheaply, wisely and effectively dealt with by the military arm of the Government;" and that is the opinion of every one who has the least knowledge of the Apache character.

R. P. Hall & Co., Nishua, N. H., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, publish a treatise on the Hair, which they will send free to any one on application. This is a valuable little book, send for it.

Military Orders.

Hd. QRS. DEP. OF ARIZONA,

PRESCOTT, April 8th, 1872.

(SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22.)

I. On his arrival in this Department, Dr. W. A. Tompkins, Acting Assistant Surgeon, will report in person, without delay, for duty to the commanding officer, Camp Mohave, A. T.

2. Upon the arrival at Camp Mohave of Dr. Tompkins Dr. F. S. Shirling, Acting Assistant Surgeon, will report in person, without delay, for duty to the commanding officer, Camp Hualpai, A. T.

Hospital Steward Francis Tresselt, is assigned to duty at Camp Grant, A. T., to which post he will proceed immediately upon his arrival in this Department.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Hd. QRS., ETC., PRESCOTT, April 9, 1872.

(GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16.)

The following instructions for the procurement of forage and fuel from Road station keepers by escorts and detachments, while en route, under orders in this Department, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

1. The allowance of forage for public animals, is (12) twelve pounds of grain daily for each horse, habitually (9) pounds of grain daily for each mule, and (14) fourteen pounds of hay daily for each horse and mule.

By authority of the Quartermaster General the grain ration for each mule may be increased to (12) pounds daily, when actually necessary from want of long forage.

A statement to this effect will be furnished by the Quartermaster of the post who provides the transportation, to each officer or other person in charge of it, before commencing the journey, to be shown to the station keepers en route as authority for the increased issue, when it may be required, the necessity for which must be stated on the receipt, and no payment to road station keepers in excess of the allowance herein authorized will be made by any disbursing officer.

II. Fuel for escorts, detachments and other parties en route, will habitually be collected by the labor of the troops, or drivers, when practicable.

Where from its distance, or other circumstances, it is impracticable so to procure fuel, it may be obtained from road station keepers and receipted for by the officer in command, or other authorized person, who will furnish the District Disbursing officer of the Quartermaster's Department in which the station is situated with a statement of the circumstance requiring the purchase, accompanied by a requisition and receipt covering the quantity of wood so procured, and a certificate that it was impracticable to procure the wood otherwise.

The disbursing officer will prepare and forward the requisite accounts to these Headquarters for approval, or otherwise, before payment.

The quantity of wood to be obtained by purchase will in no case exceed the regulation allowance for the officers, enlisted men and civilian employees of the Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments, and for Guards, as prescribed in Army Regulations and existing orders, and fuel so obtained in excess of those allowances will be charged to the officer or other person who ordered it.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,

PRESCOTT, April 4, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 15.

I. The following named papers heretofore required to be furnished by each A. C. S., to the Department Chief Commissary, will in future be dispensed with by him, viz:—

List of stores on hand for issue.
List of stores on hand for sale.
Computation of the cost of the hospital ration.
Abstract of sales.

II. All Officers performing subsistence duty in this Department, will in future send to the Department Chief Commissary of Subsistence, for file in his office, copies of the following Monthly and Quarterly papers, viz: RETURN OF PROVISIONS. (To contain on the last page a statement of the number of officers, enlisted men, laundresses, citizens, Indians etc., to whom issues or sales are being made; as shown on the list of stores for issue; and at foot of columns below Balance remaining on hand, in red ink, the numbers of articles unfit for issue, and whether acted on by a Board of Survey or by an Inspector, to be designated by the abbreviations B. S. or Insp., placed below.)

RETURN OF COMMISSARY PROPERTY, (with the unserviceable articles indicated as on the Return of Provisions.)

ACCOUNT CURRENT; ABSTRACT OF PURCHASES; ABSTRACT OF CONTINGENCIES; LIST OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS; ABSTRACT OF BEEF, CATTLE AND FORAGE; PERSONAL REPORT, (to contain, with other information given by it, the computed cost of the hospital ration for the month.)

REPORT OF PERSONS BY NAME, (other than Indians), NOT BELONGING TO THE ARMY, TO WHOM ISSUES OR SALES ARE MADE.

EXTRACT FROM THE ABSTRACT OF ISSUES TO INDIANS, (showing the number of Indians issued to; the names of the articles issued, and the money value of the same, including cost of transportation; required by General orders No. 12, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, of December 4, 1871.)

Should circumstances, or the nature of the duties of an officer render unnecessary his making any of the above returns, the fact will be indicated in his letter of transmittal.

III. The List of Stores on hand for sale, and list of Stores on hand for issues (containing all the information called for by the blank forms at present in use) will, as heretofore, be sent monthly to the Depot Commissary at Yuma Depot by each A. C. S. in the Department.

IV. Payments for supplies delivered to the Subsistence Department, whether under contract or by purchase in open market, at Camps Mohave, Beal's Springs, Hualpai, Date Creek, Whipple, Verde, McDowell and Apache, will be made by the Department Chief Commissary at Prescott; those at Camps Grant, Lowell, Crittenden and Bowie, by the Commissary of Tucson Depot; those at Fort Yuma, by the Commissary at Yuma Depot.

Vouchers will be transmitted direct to the officer empowered to make payment, the contractor or seller being furnished with a memorandum receipt for the amount delivered by him.

V. As funds accumulate from sales at any post, they will be transferred to the officer who pays the vouchers for that post, (monthly whenever practicable,) only sufficient being reserved for the payment of local employees and hospital purchases.

Estimates for funds needed for payments to be made at Tucson and Yuma Depots, will be made quarterly in advance by the Depot Commissaries to the Department Chief Commissary.

VI. Hereafter the officer detailed to witness issue to Indians (by general orders No. 10, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, of November 21, 1871,) and who should be other than the Acting Commissary of Subsistence, will, previous to the issue, make an accurate count as possible—a muster roll—of those present for rations; upon which he will base a ration return, in the usual form, for the same, showing specifically, the number of adult males, adult females, and children under twelve, to whom issue is to be made, and the articles and quantities to be issued. This return he will sign and send to the Post Commander for his orders to issue. The witnessing officer, after issue, will endorse on this return the fact of his presence, and whether the distribution has or not been fairly done. These ration returns will be entered in the usual manner on the Abstract of Issues to Indians, and will be presented to the Commanding Officer for comparison at the end of the month.

VII. The attention of all concerned to the requirements of the following order, in force in Arizona, with view to a stricter compliance with the same:

To paragraph III, General Orders No. 40, Headquarters Department of California, of July 31, 1867; requiring officers transferring subsistence stores or commissary property, to forward a copy of the invoice, on the day of its date, to the Department Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

To paragraph IV, General Orders No. 42, Headquarters Department of California, of July 31, 1867, and paragraph III, General Orders No. 67, Department of California, of November 3, 1869; requiring officers during duty in the Subsistence Department, embarking relieved, to transfer to their successors all books, papers, orders and circulars, of an official character, to take receipts for the same in duplicate, and to forward one copy immediately to the Department Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

To paragraph IV, General Orders No. 29, Headquarters Department of California, of May 21, 1868, and General Orders No. 3, Department of Arizona, of January 23, 1870, directing certain precautions to be taken for the safety of storehouses.

To General Orders No. 9, Headquarters Department of California, of February 20, 1869; prescribing the exact steps to be taken by each Post Commander and Acting Commissary of Subsistence when beef cattle are received on the hoof. Vouchers received by the Chief Commissary for the payment of beef cattle, are generally not accompanied by the endorsements required by that order.

To General Orders No. 12, Headquarters Department of California, of March 5, 1869, requiring an inspection of subsistence stores and storehouses to be made by Post Commanders on the first day of each quarter, and a special and full report of the same to be made to Department Headquarters. The Post Commander is required by this order to verify the stores on hand when practicable.

VIII. All orders and parts of orders, now in force, conflicting with the above (and those only) are hereby revoked.

The Territory of Arizona.

[From the Stockton (Cal.) Independent.]

Our neighboring Territory of Arizona is destined to become a populous and wealthy State, and it is very important that the United States Government should at once send into that Territory an army large enough to conquer and subdue the Indian tribes that at present prevent the development of the country. There is no doubt of the richness of the mineral resources of that Territory. Silver ores are now being shipped from mines in the neighborhood of Prescott to San Francisco, to be worked, and the ore is so remarkably rich as to pay a profit to the miner notwithstanding the cost of transportation. It is about three hundred miles from this mine to the Colorado river. The ore is transported this distance on wagons, then loaded upon a river steamer navigating the Colorado river, and again changed to an ocean steamer running from the Gulf of California to San Francisco. Any ore that will pay when shipped such a distance to be worked, would be worked at immense profit provided the proper reduction works could be constructed in the vicinity of the mine. We are credibly informed that there are a number of mines already discovered which would prove exceedingly remunerative to their owners, could they be worked to advantage. Capitalists are also ready to invest their capital in these mines as soon as the Government will subdue the hostile Indians of the Territory, so as to make a residence therein safe. The attempts of the Government to conciliate the tribes of the hostile Apaches has, however, proved to be a grand humbug, and the peace policy views of Vincent Colyer will soon depopulate some of the most promising mining and agricultural districts in the Territory. The number of murders already committed by the Indians is fearful to contemplate. Old residents claim that over half the original settlers have already been murdered. Parties who have resided in the Territory less than two years can count scores who have lost their lives within that time by Indians. Our Government is responsible for the slow growth of the Territory in population and wealth, and if it desires the prosperity of this coast it had better, at once, give complete power to General Crook, who has the command of the troops in that Territory, to go on and subdue the Indians. The present course is inhuman to the savages themselves, and leads to numberless murders of the Whites. The Government, instead of sending a sufficient force to give the Indians a severe punishment, and thereby teach them the power of the United States, has pursued a policy that has led the Indians to believe that they are objects of fear, and that they can consequently continue their depredation at pleasure. The result is a continual warfare between the troops, settlers and Indians, and there will never be any peace except by a total annihilation of the Indian tribes.

It is the opinion of the best informed residents of the Territory that General Crook, if left alone, can subdue the Apaches and bring peace in the Territory within three months, provided he is not interfered with by the Government. The interests of the Whites, and also of the Indians, would be secured by the adoption of a policy which will most speedily bring the Indians under subjection, and this can never be done except by making them understand the power of the Government.

Change in the Route of Government Freight.

Our San Diego friends are in hopes that the rumors may prove true, that are in circulation to the effect that when the present contract with the Colorado Steam Navigation Co. is ended, all Government freight will be sent to Fort Yuma, via San Diego.